

“47. Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.” by replacing Appendix III with the attached version. On page 40493 in the third column, correct Appendix II to include “LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.” and “Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.” by replacing Appendix II with the attached version.

In addition, in the **Federal Register** of August 15, 2022, in FR Doc 2022–17470, on page 50071 in the first column, correct the appendix to include “LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.” and “Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.” by replacing the appendix with the attached version.

Background

On July 7, 2022, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the final results of the 2019 administrative review of the CVD order on solar cells from China.¹ We incorrectly titled Appendix III “Intent to Rescind Review, In Part” instead of “Rescission of Review, In Part.” We also incorrectly included “26. LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.” and “47. Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.” The corrected Appendix III, which includes the correct title and does not include these two companies, is attached to this notice. These two companies should have been listed in Appendix II, which is the list of non-selected companies under review. The corrected Appendix II, which includes these two companies, is attached to this notice.

On August 15, 2022, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the amended final results of the 2019 administrative review of the CVD order on solar cells from China.² In the appendix, we incorrectly did not include “LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.” and “Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.” The corrected appendix, which includes these two companies, is attached to this notice.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1), 751(a)(2)(B), and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

¹ See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2019, 87 FR 40491 (July 7, 2022), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

² See *Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules, from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Amended Final Results Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*; 2019, 87 FR 50069 (August 15, 2022).

Dated: September 6, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Canadian Solar International Limited
2. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.
3. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.
4. Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.
5. CSI Cells Co., Ltd.
6. CSI–GCL Solar Manufacturing (Yancheng) Co., Ltd.
7. Hengdian Group DMEGC Magnetics Co., Ltd.
8. Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.
9. Jinko Solar Import and Export Co., Ltd.
10. LONGi Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
11. Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
12. Yingli Energy (China) Co., Ltd.
13. LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
14. Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.

Appendix II

Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Canadian Solar International Limited
2. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Changshu) Inc.
3. Canadian Solar Manufacturing (Luoyang) Inc.
4. Chint Solar (Zhejiang) Co., Ltd.
5. CSI Cells Co., Ltd.
6. CSI–GCL Solar Manufacturing (Yancheng) Co., Ltd.
7. Hengdian Group DMEGC Magnetics Co., Ltd.
8. Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.
9. Jinko Solar Import and Export Co., Ltd.
10. LONGi Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
11. Suntech Power Co., Ltd.
12. Yingli Energy (China) Co., Ltd.
13. LERRI Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
14. Zhejiang Jinko Solar Co., Ltd.

Appendix III

Rescission of Review, In Part

1. Astronergy Co., Ltd.
2. Astronergy Solar
3. Baoding Jiasheng Photovoltaic Technology Co., Ltd.
4. Baoding Tianwei Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
5. Boviet Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
6. BYD (Shangluo) Industrial Co., Ltd.
7. Chint New Energy Technology (Haining) Co., Ltd.
8. Chint Solar (Hong Kong) Company Limited
9. Chint Solar (Jiuquan) Co., Ltd.
10. CSI Modules (Dafeng) Co., Ltd.
11. DelSolar (Wujiang) Ltd.
12. DelSolar Co., Ltd.
13. De-Tech Trading Limited HK
14. Dongguan Sunworth Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
15. Eoply New Energy Technology Co., Ltd.
16. ERA Solar Co., Ltd.
17. ET Solar Energy Limited
18. Fuzhou Sunmodo New Energy Equipment Co., Ltd.
19. GCL System Integration Technology Co. Ltd

20. Hainan Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
21. Hangzhou Sunny Energy Science and Technology Co., Ltd.
22. Hengshui Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
23. Jiangsu High Hope Int'l Group
24. Jinko Solar International Limited
25. JinkoSolar Technology (Haining) Co., Ltd.
26. LightWay Green New Energy Co., Ltd.
27. Lixian Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
28. Longi (HK) Trading Ltd.
29. Ningbo ETDZ Holdings, Ltd.
30. ReneSola Jiangsu Ltd.
31. Renesola Zhejiang Ltd.
32. Shenzhen Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
33. Sumec Hardware & Tools Co., Ltd.
34. Sunpreme Solar Technology (Jiaying) Co., Ltd.
35. Suntime Technology Co., Limited
36. Systemes Versilis, Inc.
37. Taimax Technologies Inc.
38. Talesun Energy
39. Talesun Solar
40. tenKsolar (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
41. Tianjin Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
42. Tianneng Yingli New Energy Resources Co., Ltd.
43. Toenergy Technology Hangzhou Co., Ltd.
44. Yingli Green Energy International Trading Company Limited
45. Zhejiang ERA Solar Technology Co., Ltd.
46. Zhejiang Sunflower Light Energy Science & Technology Limited Liability Company
47. Trina Solar Co., Ltd. (formerly Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.)³
48. Changzhou Trina Solar Yabang Energy Co., Ltd.
49. Trina Solar (Changzhou) Science and Technology Co., Ltd.
50. Turpan Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
51. Hubei Trina Solar Energy Co., Ltd.
52. Yancheng Trina Solar Energy Technology Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2022–19628 Filed 9–9–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–874]

Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel From India: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of

³During the administrative review, this company was imprecisely referenced as Trina Solar Energy Co. Ltd. See Trina Solar's Letter, “Letter in Lieu of Case Brief,” dated May 16, 2022.

certain cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) from India during the period of review, January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020.

DATES: Applicable September 12, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Hawkins, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1988.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this review on March 3, 2022.¹ On June 21, 2022, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results of this review until August 30, 2022.² For a complete description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³

Scope of the Order⁴

The merchandise covered by the *Order* is cold-drawn mechanical tubing from India. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties' briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised by interested parties and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is provided in an appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System

¹ See *Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020*, 87 FR 12084 (March 3, 2022) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, "Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, 2020," dated June 21, 2022.

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India; 2020," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See *Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from the People's Republic of China and India: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 83 FR 4637 (February 1, 2018) (*Order*); see also *Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from the People's Republic of China and India: Countervailing Duty Orders; Correction*, 86 FR 30595 (June 9, 2021).

(ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on a review of the record and comments received from interested parties regarding our *Preliminary Results*, and for the reasons explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we made certain changes for these final results of review.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution from a government or public entity that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and the subsidy is specific.⁵ For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

We made no changes to the methodology for determining a rate for companies not selected for individual examination from the *Preliminary Results*. However, due to changes in calculations for Tube Investments of India Ltd., the non-selected rate changed for each of the non-selected companies for which a review was requested and not rescinded, and which were not selected as mandatory respondents.⁶

Final Results of Review

We determine the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates for the period January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, to be as follows:

⁵ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Calculation of Subsidy Rate for Non-Selected Companies Under Review," dated concurrently with this notice.

⁷ Entries for Goodluck India Limited may have been made under the following company names: Goodluck India Limited (formerly Good Luck Steel Tubes Limited); Good Luck Steel Tubes Limited Good Luck House; and Good Luck Industries.

⁸ Tube Investments of India Ltd. is also known as Tube Investments of India Limited.

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Goodluck India Limited ⁷	3.30
Tube Investments of India Ltd ⁸	5.94
Review-Specific Average Rate Applicable to the Following Companies	
KLT Automotive and Tubular Products Limited	4.07
Metamorphosis Engitech India Private Limited	4.07
Pennar Industries Limited India	4.07

Disclosure

Commerce will disclose to interested parties the calculations performed in connection with final results within five days of any public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the notice of final determination in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Assessment Rate

Consistent with section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act, upon issuance of the final results, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, countervailing duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review. Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after publication of these final results. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

Cash Deposit Requirements

Pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties in the amounts indicated above with regard to shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review. For all non-reviewed firms, CBP will continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the most recent company-specific or all-others rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit instructions, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an

administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These final results are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: August 30, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*
- V. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VI. Analysis of the Programs
- VII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether to Correct for Certain Calculation Errors for TII
 - Comment 2: Countervailability of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) for Less Than Adequate Renumeration (LTAR) Program
 - Comment 3: Whether to Revise the Calculation for the Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) for TII
 - Comment 4: Whether to Countervail Certain Programs Located in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
 - Comment 5: Whether to Include Deemed Exports in Certain Denominators
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2022–19629 Filed 9–9–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–549–502]

Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From Thailand: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Final Scope Ruling and Notice of Amended Final Scope Ruling Pursuant to Court Decision

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On August 25, 2022, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT)

issued its final judgment in *Saha Steel Pipe Public Company, Ltd v. United States*, Court No. 20–00133, Slip Op. 22–99 (*Saha Steel*), sustaining the Department of Commerce (Commerce)’s final results of redetermination pertaining to the scope ruling for the antidumping duty (AD) order on circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (CWP) from Thailand. In the redetermination, Commerce found that dual-stenciled standard pipe and line pipe are outside the scope of the order, pursuant to the CIT’s remand order in *Saha Thai Steel Pipe Public Company Ltd v. United States*, 547 F. Supp. 3d 1278 (CIT Oct. 6, 2021) (*Remand Order*). Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT’s final judgment is not in harmony with Commerce’s final scope ruling, and that Commerce is amending the scope ruling to find that dual-stenciled standard pipe and line pipe are outside the scope of the order.

DATES: Applicable September 4, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leo Ayala, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3945.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 30, 2020, in its Final Scope Ruling, Commerce found that dual-stenciled standard pipe and line pipe, products which are stenciled as meeting industry standards for both standard pipe and line pipe, are within the scope of the AD order on CWP from Thailand.¹ Commerce also found that line pipe, which is not dual-stenciled as standard pipe and line pipe, is not within the scope of the *Order*.²

Saha Thai Steel Pipe Public Company Ltd. appealed Commerce’s Final Scope Ruling with respect to its determination on dual-stenciled standard pipe and line pipe. On October 6, 2021, the CIT remanded the Final Scope Ruling to Commerce to conduct an analysis that reconsidered the sources listed in 19 CFR 351.225(k)(1) to determine whether dual-stenciled pipe, which is certified for use in standard pipe or line pipe applications, falls within the scope of the *Order*.³ In accordance with the CIT’s

¹ See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty Order on Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand: Final Scope Ruling on Line Pipe and Dual-Stenciled Standard and Line Pipe,” dated June 30, 2020 (Final Scope Ruling). See also *Antidumping Duty Order; Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand*, 51 FR 8341 (March 11, 1986) (*Order*).

² See Final Scope Ruling.

³ See *Remand Order*.

analysis and conclusions, Commerce issued its final results of redetermination, submitted to the CIT on April 22, 2022, in which Commerce, under protest, concluded that dual-stenciled standard pipe and line pipe are outside the scope of the *Order*.⁴ The CIT subsequently sustained Commerce’s Amended Final Redetermination.⁵

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*,⁶ as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*,⁷ the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to sections 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that is not “in harmony” with a Commerce determination, and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a “conclusive” court decision. The CIT’s August 25, 2022, judgment constitutes a final decision of the CIT that is not in harmony with Commerce’s Final Scope Ruling. Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*.

Amended Final Scope Ruling

In accordance with the CIT’s August 25, 2022, final judgment, Commerce is amending its Final Scope Ruling and determines that the scope of the *Order* does not cover dual-stenciled standard pipe and line pipe addressed in the Final Scope Ruling.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that, pending any appeals, the cash deposit rate will be zero percent for entries of dual-stenciled standard pipe and line pipe produced in Thailand. In the event that the CIT’s final judgment is not appealed or is upheld on appeal, Commerce will instruct CBP to lift suspension of liquidation of such

⁴ See “*Saha Thai Steel Pipe Public Company, Ltd., v. United States*, Court No. 1:20–cv–133, Slip Op. 21–135 (CIT October 6, 2021)—Amended Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand” dated April 22, 2022. (Amended Final Redetermination). Commerce previously submitted a final results of redetermination on January 4, 2022. See *Saha Thai Steel Pipe Public Company, Ltd., v. United States*, Court No. 1:20–cv–133, Slip Op. 21–135 (CIT October 6, 2021)—Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand,” ECF No. 58. However, on a motion by the government, the Court granted Commerce leave to amend the final results of redetermination by removing extraneous legal arguments, and to submit an amended final results of redetermination. See Amended Final Redetermination.

⁵ See *Saha Steel*.

⁶ See *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

⁷ See *Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition v. United States*, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).